A STEADY IMPROVEMENT.

THE FIRST CRISIS PASSED IN SAFETY. THE PRESIDENT TAKES AND ASSIMILATES FOOD-HE RESTS WELL-HIS PULSE LOWER THAN IT HAS BEEN SINCE HE WAS SHOT-HIS TEMPERATURE ALMOST NORMAL-PHYSICIANS STRONGLY HOPE-FUL-THE ASSAS IN ANGRY AT HIS FAILURE-A

President Garfield has, in the opinion of his physicians, safely passed the first danger period. The much dreaded peritoneal inflammation has not set in. The wounded man yesterday demanded solid food, and exhibited vexation when it was denied him; he took and assimilated a comparatively large quantity of nourishment. His pulse, for the first time since Saturday, fell below 100, and his temperature was not much above the normal. He rested well, and altogether the symptoms of his case were very gratifying. His physicians forbid the public to cherish a rash confidence, but are disposed to encourage hope. Artificial means were employed to cool the patient's room, and at midnight he lay in a natural slumber. Guiteau vesterday expressed anger at his failure to make sure of his victim. A drunken clerk

THE SITUATION AT MIDNIGHT IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG.

WASHINGTON, July 6 .- At midnight the President la in quiet natural slumber, and Dr. Reyburn, who is in attendance to-night, said that the patient is doing finely. The Doctor thought it best not to disturb him in order to ascertain the condition of his pulse, his temperature and respiration, but he sail that all the symptoms continued favorable. The temperature of the sick-room has already been sensibly improved by the evaporator placed in it this evening.

THE FIRST DANGER PERIOD PASSED.

THE PATIENT'S CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT-HE DO MANDS SOLID FOOD AND BECOMES CROSS-NO PERITONEAL INFLAMMATION YET-THE DANGER

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1

WASHINGTON, June 6 .- A day of intense heat has been followed by a thunder shower, which momen tarily cooled the atmosphere, but a sweltering night has succeeded. The police and military guards remain at their posts around the Executive Mansion. and no one is admitted to the building or the grounds No crowds have gathered to-day, excent at times when bulletins have been expected, and then their numbers were comparatively small. At other times nothing except the guards indicated that the White House was the centre of unusual interest. The medical bulletins have contained all information of general interest which of an encouraging character. Cabinet officers, diplomats and other prominent people have called to make personal inquiry regarding the condition of the President, but did not as a general thing remain for more than a few minutes, until this even ing, when all the Cabinet officers and several of their wives called and passed the evening. THE PRESIDENT CALLS FOR A BEEFSTEAK.

awoke refreshed after a sleep, and he had not been long awake when he said to his worn and faithful and spoon victuals that the doctors are giving me; I want something to eat; can't I have a beefsteak ?" The doctors thought that he could not have a beefsteak just at present, and gave him some chicken

broth and an egg. AN EXCELLENT SIGN.

"The truth is," said one of the physicians, "the patient is a little cross, and it is a most excellent sign. A dying man is never cross. We have large hopes. Of course, there is danger; there is great danger; there will continue to be danger until the wound is healed "

"How long before that will happen?" was asked. THE FIRST DANGER PERIOD PASSED.

"It may be two months," was the reply: but the President has passed the first great danger period, we think, and we are justified in thinking that the danger from inflammation of the peritoneum, or peritonitis, is passed. It should have appeared before this if it was to have come. There is some inflammation, as was to be expected. It is necessary that there should be in order that the wound should heal. But there has been no dangerous inflammation and we have earnest hopes that there will not be. Another crisis time will be next Friday or Saturday and probably a little before, and these danger periods will return at certain well-known medical intervals until the wound

THE PULSE BELOW ONE HUNDRED.

"The symptoms during the day have all been favorable. The pulse for the first time since the ball was fired has fallen below 100. This morning at 8:30 it stood at 98, and the President, when he asked if that was very far from normal, was greatly rejoiced to hear that it was not. It is not surprising that the pulse increased after that hour in the morning. The pulse probably of everybody in Washington increased, for the thermometer in the shadiest places where there has been what is sometimes called a cool wind has stood to-day at over 100°, and it was to be expected that the pulse of the patient would respond. But, notwithstanding this intense heat, his temperature fell between 8 o'clock in the morning and noon fully one degree, standing then at 99.7, a temperature which probably would have been indicated by a great majority of the well people in Washington

to-day in this torrid heat." THE CONDITIONS FAVORABLE.

"You may say to the public that the conditions are favorable; that we are all very hopeful; that General Garfield with his remarkable will is emphaindications do not of necessity mean that the President will get well. They mean that he has a chance for life, a favorable chance, a hopeful chance, and that he is determined to make the most of it."

THE CHANCES ONLY RELATIVELY FAVORABLE, Another physician who has carefully studied the

men with wounded livers do not live, and that his liver is wounded there can be no question. The direction which the ball took, as indicated by the examination by Surgeon-General Wales's finger, clearly shows that it passed through the liver, or at least through the lower lobe of it. But there is luck in medicine, as well as in other things, and we are now largely hopeful on account of General Garfield's wonderful luck. He certainly does not propose to die, and his dear, good wife does not intend to let him die."

THE POSITION OF THE BULLET.

A distinguished anatomist of Washington has been studying the case in connection with the medical reports, and has made a careful anatomical diagram and has indicated his judgment of the probable position of the bullet. Jie has submitted the diagram to some of the attending physicians and they are inclined to agree with him. The bullet, according to this diagram, entered near the kidney, passed through the lower portion of the liver, and is lodged in the bony substance adjacent to the spinal column, but it did not pierce the marrow of that

"This bony formation in a man of the size and strength of General Garfield," the anatomist says, is as large as a good-sized fist. If the ball is lodged was arrested for threatening the life of the there it will be much easier to remove the pus by means of tubes when the time for the sloughing of the wound shall come "

ARTIFICIAL COOLING CONTRIVANCES.

This evening artificial cooling contrivances were placed in the President's room. They consist of long wooden troughs filled with water, into which hang the b ttoms of sheets suspended from cords stretched across the upper portion of the apartment. Capillary attraction keeps the sheets moist, and evaporation is depended upon to keep the chamber

PRESIDENT HINSDALE'S OPINIONS THE PRESIDENT BY NO MEANS OUT OF DA G R. BUT

HIS CONDITION SUCH AS TO INSPIRE HOPE-MRS. GARFIELD FULLY AWARE OF HER HUS-BAND'S DOUBTFUL TENURE OF LIFE-THE MEM-BERS OF THE STEICKEN HOUSEHOLD. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ram College, Ohio, who has been in Washington since Sunday evening, and who, owing to his intimacy with the President and Mrs. Garfield, has excellent opportunities for knowing the temper and sentiments of those who are nearest the President, was asked by a T IBUNE correspondent to-day for information regarding the affairs within those rooms where it would be an impertinence for any one less intimate with the occupants to seek to enter.

"I reached Washington on Sunday night," replied Professor Hinsdale, " and have applied myself diligently ever since to find out the important facts relative to the condition of President Garneld and the various members of his family. At present l sum up the President's case thus:

BY NO MEANS OUT OF DANGER. "He is by no means out of danger, and cannot be for several days to come; but better results than those attained up to this hour could not reasonably been expected, and the future is exceedingly hopeful so far as it is possible to forecast it. What the public demanded, as they were uniformly Friday, or Saturday or Sunday next may bring forth nobody can confidently anticipate. We may, however, reasonably expect the President to con-

tinue in the condition not materially worse than at present, to say the least, until that crisis in his case MRS, GARFIELD RESOLUTE AND CHEFRY

"I have seen Mrs. Garfield every day since my arrival and some days twice, and talked with her freely about the President, herself and other members of the family. She fully comprehends the It has been a day of hope. President Garfield President's condition, and I have no doubt would read was John Russell Young's Tour of General sign her own name to such a statement as I have Grant. Mr. Browne one day said to him: "I just made to you if there were any reason for her that the President was more keenly alive to what is going on now, than heretofore, owing to the fact that o op ates had been given him for many hours. She said that he slept a good deal and very peacefully, and that co far as she could see everything was working for the very best. Generally she has her self slept pretty well at night, considering the circumstances surrounding her, and has also got some sleep during the afternoons. The intense heat of last night told upon her somewhat, but she was very resolute and cheery this morning, conversing freely with the few personal triends who have any claim to ask to be admitted to her room.

THE MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSEHOLD. "The two oldest sons, Harry and Jimmy, are with their mother at the Mansion, and the daughter, Miss Mollie, is at the house of Colonel Rockwell. Irving and Abram, the younger boys, are with their friends in Ohio. The children naturally begin to show some signs of the terrible strain of the last four days, but they are bearing up nobly. General Garfield's mother is with Mrs. Trowbridge at Solon, Ohio, whither Mr. Phillips, an old-time friend of the family, goes, leaving Washington to night and bearing a commission from Mrs. Garfield to deliver

ing a commission from Mrs. Garfield to deliver cheering messages and express the hopes which now prevail regarding the 'resident's ultimate restoration to health. The old lady is understood to be sustaining herself well for a woman of her age.

"Mr. Rockwell, of St. Lonis, who married Mrs. Gartield's sister, has been at the Executive Mansion two or three days. I understand that the only persons now permitted to enter the sick room besides the physicians and nurses, are Mrs. Garfield, General Swaim, Colonel Rockwell and Colonel Corbin. Mrs. Garfield said this morning that the President was so keenly alert to everything going on that great pains were necessarily taken to keep him quiet.

TO COUNTERACT THE HEAT.

"She spoke of the heat and noise, but said that the chamber in which he lies is the quietest in the house. The physicians are considering plans for keeping the temperature down by mechanical contrivances, if it becomes necessary, and have been corresponding with outside parties relative to this matter. When I came here strongly hopeful men were hopeful; all others despondent. Now, as far as I know, strong hopes are universal. I have heard no real note of discouragement for the last twenty-four hours from any source."

STRANGE CHARACTERS AT THE CAPITAL. WEARMINDED PERSONS OFFERING THEIR SERVICES TO CURE THE PRESIDENT-A DRUNKEN CLERK'S

1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, July 6.-This is not a healthy place for "eranks," lunaties and eccentric people, and the grand army of such characters supposed to be on the way here to emulate the notoriety won by Guiteau will do well to take warning and turn toward Albany or some other centre of affairs.

About 1 o'clock this morning a robust fellow managed to climb over the iron fence east of the Executive Mansion, and presented himself at the door, demanding admittance to the President, who, he had been informed, had sent for him. He was promptly cared for by the officers in charge. This forenoon a man presented himself at the gate and told the guards sizing his declaration that 'I will take that chance.' that he had been sent by the Almighty with a But the people ought not to be misled. The hopeful | Preparation which would cure the President. The officers invited him to take a long walk, and hinted that if he was seen around there again he would need some of his medicine for personal application.

This afternoon a pleasant old gentleman who had a device for artificially cooling the atmosphere of a sick room presented himself at the gate and sought permission to enter to exhibit his "notion." The officers directed him toward the Attorney-General's case said: "The indications are relatively in his office, where they said a man lived who wanted

favor, but only relatively, for the vast majority of | something of the kind, and the old man went off to

A clerk in the War Department filled his stomach with alleged brandy, and in his subsequent ravings volunteered to attempt to kill the Vice-President, He was locked up.

Strange and eccentric characters, well known in Washington, are the objects of some official and a good deal of volunteer surveillance. One of these is a portly beggar, known as "the long-haired Greek," who for several years has been annoying Presidents, Cabinet officers and journalists, beseeching them to read his papers setting forth the merits

of some claim against the Greek Government which he wishes this Government to prosecute. Another is the returned Alaskan Consul, who has a claim for back pay, and whose threats to shoot ex-Secretary Sherman caused that official to carry a revolver and be attended by a body guard for a time.

Daniel McNamara, who was arrested here vesterday for threatening to shoot the Secretary of State, is not a native of Virginia, as r-ported. He went to King William County, Va., some time ago, and was confined there for a time on the ground of insanity. Finally he was liberated, as he appeared to be harmless, and was advised to go to his home.

ON THE PRESIDENT'S TRACK.

GUITEAU WATCHING THE EXECUTIVE MANSION LAST WEEK AND FOLLOWING THE PRESIDENT TO THE HOUSE OF SECRETARY BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, July 6 .- While the detectives engaged in investigating the movements of Guiteau prior to his attempt upon the life of the President facts leak out from time to time. It has been discovered that Guiteau watched the White House almost constantly last week. Friday night he was on the watch when the President left the Executive Mansion and went to the house of Secretary Blaine in Fifteenth-st., whither Guiteau followed him. Guiteau ascended the steps of Secretary Blaine's house and remained there some time within few feet of where the President and Secretary of State were sitting in parlor engaged in conversation. When they left the house together and went over to the Executive Mansion, which is three or four squares distant, Guiteau followed them. The clerk of the Riggs House where Guiteau had registered on the previous day (Thursday), says that Guiteau did not return to the hotel to sleep that night; and it is quite probable that he spent the hours between the White House and the early morning hours of Friday in wandering about the streets or in sitting upon a bench in Lafayette-square opposite the Executive Mansion. It is said that Guiteau bought the pistol with which he shot the President several weeks ago; and it has also been discovered that he went to the river front and got a colored man to set up a target at which he bred, in order to perfect himself in the use of the

weapon. "That does not look much as though he were crazy," remarked the gentleman who related the circumstance to a Tribune correspondent to-day.

SOME OF THE ASSASSIN'S WAYS.

HAUNTING THE NAVY DEPARTMENT LIBRARY AND PORING OVER THE MANUAL OF THE CONSULAR SERVICE-RIS SULLEN AND MOROSE MANNER. THY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, July 6 .- Little incidents in the life of Guiteau since he came to Washington are coming to the surface and are of interest at this time. He arrived here shortly after March 4. On April 8 he made his appearance at the Navy Department book. He returned on April 14, and from that time up to the adjournment of the Senate he was a daily He told the librarian, Captain J. Ross Browne, that he was going to be appointed Consul to France. He was on hand every day, sometimes before the library was opened, and remained all day. He was never very communicative, quiet and orderly in his manner. While in the library he sat in a corner reading a book. He first should think if you wanted a place you ought to be Senate or at the State Department. Some one will get ahead of you."

"I can tend to my own affairs," was the rather sullen retort, and then glancing up suspiciously he

sumen retori, and then graneing up suspending in asked: "Have you told anyone about my place?" Further efforts at conversation he repulsed.

Mr. Browne speaking of this man some two weeks ago, expressed the belief that he would probably commit suicide. Some ten days ago Mr. Browne saw him walking in Lafayette-square and was told that he was in the habit of doing this daily. His appearance was that of a man greatly reduced in resources and very much troubled in mind.

GUITEAU'S IMPUDENCE.

HIS APPLICATION TO THE PRESIDENT FOR THE AUS-TRIAN MISSION.

Washington, July 6.—Since the attempted assas sination of the President, Mr. Judd, one of his secretaries, has recalled to mind the fact that last fall, soon after the October election, while the President was at Mentor, he received from Charles Guiteau the following letter, dated New-York City, and written upon paper of the Fifth Avenue Hotel:

Hotel:

Beak General: I, Charles Guiteau, hereby make application for the Austrian mission. Being about to marry a weathy and accomplished heiress of this city, we think that together we might represent this Nation with climity and grace. On the principle of first come, first served, I have faith that you will give this application favorable consideration. Cuarkles GUTEAU.

The letter was shown to General Garfield rather

as a curiosity than as a communication to be answered, and he several times afterward referred to it, half humorously, as an illustration of un-paralleled audacity and impudence.

THE ASSASSIN'S ONE SORROW. ANGRY BECAUSE HE DID NOT ACCOMPLISH HIS OBJECT-HIS FEAR OF PUBLIC FURY. 18Y TELEGRAPH TO THE TELEUNE.

Washington, July 6 .- "How does Guiteau bear himself in the jail?" asked a TRIBUNE correspondent this afternoon of a gentleman who sees the assassin dady.

" Oh he's perfectly cool and collected in every respect except one. He is in constant terror lest he shall be lynched. That craven fear of death at the hands of the people on account of his crime has pursued him ever since he committed it, and in his cool calculations beforehand he appears to have been mainly concerned for himself on that account.

"It ought to be mentioned," continued the gentleman, "that Guiteau has one other cause of worry. He frequently gives vent to expressions of anery disappointment as he hears from time to time of the improvement in the Fresident's condition and the improvement in the President's condition and the prospects of his recovery. Guiteau declares that he ought to have done his work better while he had the opportunity."

A GUITEAU MAN PUNISHED.

CHICAGO, July 6.-At the Grand Pacific readingroom last night an unknown man applied a stream of insulting language to President Garfield and was rewarded by being knocked down by another stranger, who heard the remarks. The latter's name could not be ascertained, but he is said to be an ex-Confederate soldier who had served under Stonewall Jackson.

GIVING VOICE TO POPULAR SENTIMENT. Washington, July 6.—The following dispatch was received to-day by the Secretary of State:

Was received to-day by the Secretary of State;

CONCORD, N. H., July 6.

To Hon. J. G. BLAINE, Washington.

I am instructed by the Legislature of New-Hampshire to transmit to you, to be communicated to the President of the United States and his family, these joint resolutions, in the sentiment of which I most hearthly concur.

Resolved, That the people of New-Hampshire and the Legislature have heard, with the deepest sensibility and grief, of the attempted assassination of the President of the United States; that we express our abnorrence of the causeless and atroctons crime of thus assailing the life of a President who, by his tolerant, generous and patriotte administration of his high office, has made himself beloved by the whole people; that we utter our heartfelt

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE AND HER AFRICAN POLICY. LONDON, July 6 .- An official telegram recived from Paris, under to-day's date, contradicts The Morning Post's assertion about the mobilization of French troops, and about M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire's circular to the Powers on the subject, and adds: "The troops now in Africa will suffice to quell the insurrection Sfax and to repel any raid that may be attempted on

The Post this morning says: "The news is of extreme gravity and may lead to serious complications."

The Republique Française prints prominently an article severely blan ing the Turkish operations in Tripoli, pre-

dicting that gr ve complications will arise from them.

The semi-official Telegraph mentions a report current mong the Arabs of Tunis, that 50,000 Turks and Arabs have entered Tunis from Tripoli. The Telegraph also says the relations between France and Turkey are strained to the utmost extent. The Sultan declared that he would never again receive M. Fissot, the French Am-bassador at Constantinople, and M. Tissot sent as a reply that the Sultan might possibly learn some day what it costs to mud. a great country in the person of its rep-resentative.

costs to insul, a great country in the person of its representative.

The Liberal papers sneer at the Turkish Ambassador's disclaimer of the Porte's responsibility for the Tunisian outbreak, as a consequence of its sending troops to Tripoli. They say it will not satisfy public opinion until the Porte recalls list troops from Trinol and dissolves the camps on the Tunisian frontier. General Saussier, who has been appointed commander of the forces in Algeria, formerly resigned the same post because he disagreed with M. Albert Grevy, the Governor. His return under the present circumstances is a rebuil for M. Grevy, who is expected to resign. General Saussier would succeed him, and he takes out full powers to resair the military blunder committed, and to sappress the insurrection. The men-of-war sent to Stax with troops should have arrived Tuesday. Telegraphic communication on that coast is now interrupted.

BRADLAUGH'S CASE

LONDON, July 6 .- A long correspondence etween Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bradlaugh is published. Mr. Bradlaugh prior to June 20, solicited an interview. Mr. Gladstone wrote, under date of June 20, and courteously objected, saying that the Government's position in Mr. Bradlaugh's case would be misrepresented un-less communication between them were committed to writing. Mr. Bradlaugh, in a note June 22, asked whether the Government intended to take a vote on the Parliamentary Oaths bill at the present session, declaring that the House of Commons must vacate his seat or pass an act disqualifying him, or arrest him, as h determined to go to the table of the House at all haz

Two letters from Mr. Gladstone follow, deferring an answer to the Oaths bill. The second of these, dated June 28, indicates that there is no probability that the Government intends to press it.

Mr. Bradianch, June 29, wrote that he proposed to take the opinion of his constituents; if it was their will it would most certainly be his duty to attempt to take his seat, and if this was resisted by filegal force, it might lead to very grave complications.

his seat, and if this was resisted by litegal force, it might lead to very grave complications.

Mr. Gladstone replied July 2:

"The Cohinet this day has decided not to proceed with the Oaths bill."

The correspondence concludes with a letter from Mr. Bradlangh regretting that the Government was unable or unwilling to enforce the law in bis case.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE. LONDON, July 6 .- The Times, in its financial

British speculators raised the price of silver on the strength of the Bank of England's proposition, but the members of the Monetary Conference are unanimous in selecting the proposal. It must be bi-metallism or noth-ing. In competent circles the Conference is considered a failure for the time being.

ENGLAND AND IRPLAND

LONDON, July 6 .- In the House of Commons day Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, stated that the promised provisions in the Land bill regarding ar-rears of rent will be made by a new clause, which, with rent does not exceed £30, under notice of ejectment, to the Court finds that the tenant is over-rented the latte will have the privilege of selling his interest in the holding under the terms of clause 1.

The Government, he said, proposed to advance the landlords 50 per cent of the arrears due from tenants for the years 1878 and 1879, the landlord giving a receipt in the years 1878 and 1879, the landlord giving a receipt in full for the two years' rent. The advance is to be repay-able in fifteen years by semi-annual instalments. The maximum rate of interest will be 32 per cent, the tenant arrecing to have the judicial rent increased gradually over the litteen years for the extinction of the loan, and the landlord giving time for the tenant to settle the ar-rears of 1880. The advances are to be taken from the Irish Church fund. The arrangement is to be voluntary, not compulsory.

AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL ASIA. LONDON, July 6.-The correspondent of The

Daily News at Mery, writing June 22, says: The Russians have occupied the entire north bank of the River Aitrek as far as Kuchan, leaving the owner-sialt of Derguez in question. The commander at Aska-bad is continually urging the Mery chiefs to accept Rus-sian rule. He promises that their territory shall be re-spected. Any Russian move castward will be made by the way of Meshed.

the way of Messhed.

The correspondent, who is a prisoner at Mery, concludes as follows: "My own chance of liberation is slender."

The Viceroy of India telegraphs that reports from Candalar say there are growing dissensions among the Ameer's officers at Candalar and Girishk. The Ameer has ordered troops to advance on Farah.

BULGARIAN TROUBLES

LONDON, July 6 .- A Reuter dispatch from offa says it is understood that the agents of the Powers have been instructed to declare that they will not inter ere with the decisions of the Bulgarian Assembly, as hey regard the questions at issue purely internal. Twenty live thousand Berdau rifles have just been chipped from Odessa for Varna for the Bulgarian army.

FRENCH TREATIES OF COMMERCE. Parts, July 6 .- A bill authorizing the pro-

after a long discussion, agreed to by the Chamber of M. Tirard, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, in the debate on the bill, said he hoped the negotiations for new treaties of commerce now proceeding would be ended before the three menths have expired. The Gov-erament, he declared, would agree to no compromise re-garding the substitution of specific for ad valorem du-ties.

THE TURCO-GREEK FRONTIER Athens, July 6 .- It is officially announced that the Greeks have entered Arta. The Greek flag has

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 6, 1881. The fire at Minsk, Russia, which broke our canday last, still raging. Over 500 houses have been destroyed. Two tenders and a steamer with a large quantity of provisions have left the Clyde to search for the disabled teamer Vandalia.

All the endeav is of the Danish Government to secur te passage of the ordinary budget having failed, the ing will to-day dissolve the Folkething. A dispatch from Odessa states that the harvest pros peets in Southern Russia are so brilliant that if the

should be realized the abundance will be unprecedented. Special dispatches from Vienna mention that fears are ntertained there lest the Palace "ring" at Constantinople cause the execution of Midhat Pacha forthwith, to audid foreign interference in his behalf.

A dispatch from Athens states that owing to the re-

fusal of the Commissioners to agree to the Turkish proposal for postponing the surrender of Arta, the Greeks have occupied the district from the Frontier to Arta inclusive. The Greeks will occupy Punta to-day. A cruel report of the drowning of one of the sons of the fince of Wales, which was circulated Monday, was a stock-jobbing canard designed to effect. British railways by creating a belief that the review of the Volunteers by the Qusen at Windsor next Saturday would be aban

Compulsory Education bill offered by M. Jules Simon. It provides that elementary schoolmasters shall teach pupils their duties toward God and their country. The Moderate Left and the Right supported the amendment, which was carried by a vote of 139 to 126 in spite of the strenuous opposition of Premier Ferry. The Chamber of Deputies will probably reject the amendment, which destroys the secular character of the bill.

of the Golos has had an interview with Hessy Helfmann, the woman sentenced to death for complicity in the ussassination of the Czar, and who is detained in the

Petropaulofsky Fortress awaiting the delivery of her child. She stated that she was well treated and that no pressure had been brought to bear upon her to identify any person in connection with the crime, adding that she has consulted with counsel on the subject of petitioning the Emperor for a commutation of her sentence.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE ROAD UNDER BROADWAY.

Ex-Judge Henry E. Davies, ex-Judge Joseph 8. Bosworta and John O'Brien sat yesterday in the General Term of the Supreme Court as Commissioners to take testimony in regard to the propriety of allowing the Broadway Underground Connecting Railway Company to construct and operate a railway underneath Broadof Fourteenth-st. Robert Sewell and E. W. Page appeared on behalf of the company and presented elaborate maps and specifications of the intended road. Joseph Patterson testified that he had examined with great car the plans submitted to the Commissioners, and believed that a road could be built in accordance with them without injuring or endangering any property interests. He said that he had constructed a tunnel similar to the one proposed in the City of Giasgow, Scotland, that he had built a tunnel in Brazil which English engineers had de-clared impracticable of construction, and that he had

built many tunnels in various paris of the United States. plained his plans for the construction of the road, and added his testimony to that of Mr. Patterson in regard to the effect of the construction upon private and public property along and under Broadway. Notices of the meeting of the Commissioners had been served on every property owner on Broadway between the ends of the railway, but E. S. Jaffray, the Importers' and Traders' Bank, the corporation of Grace Church and Joseph Dixon alone appeared or were represented at the meeting. The attorneys for all except Mr. Dixon have simply put in a formal appearance in the proceedings and have not yet declared any oppositi non their part to the scheine. Mr. Dixon, who is a trustee and snareholder of the Broadway Underground Railway Compady (formerly the Broadway Underground Railway Compady (formerly the Beach Pheumate Transit Cempany) entered a formal protest on the ground that his company had acquired the right from the Legislature to buil da road along the same route as that selected by the petitioning company, and that this right had not yet expired and was exclusive. R. B. McMaster is the attorney for Mr. Dixon, and John T. Sherman for Grace Cauren; Townsend, Dyatt & Einstein are the attorneys for the Importers' and Traders' Bank; and Butt r. Stillwell & Huboard for Mr. Jaffray. The next meeting will be held on July 13. the effect of the construction upon private and public

The orders to show cause why the tempostraining the Manhattan Railway Company from pay-Metropolican Railroad Company was adjourned by cen-sent until July 19. In the suit by George S. Lispensses as a bondholder of the New-York Railroad Company, Thomas Thatcher said he had been substituted as atto ney in the place of Davies, Work, McNamee and Hilton, he original attorneys, and moved for an adjournment on the ground that he had not had time to prepare for argument. He had sent a blank consent to an to the office of the counsel on the other side, with the statement that he should assume their assent to his request, in case he heard nothing to the contrary. No no tice of any objection to an adjournment had been sent to

come 150 miles, he said, to argue the case, and the coun-sel's statement in court was the first intimation of any desire for an adjournment which he had received. client was entitled to \$4,500 interest from the defendants, which he ought not to be delayed in receiving an hour longer than was necessary. Mr. Thatcher said that even if this injunction were vacated, Mr. Field's client could not get the money, as the injunction in the suit even if this injunction were vacated, Mr. Field's elient could not get the money, as the injunction in the suit begun the day before by the Attorney-General would prevent it. Mr. Field declared that the Manhattan Company could not maintain an injunction against itself, and infimated that the injunction obtained by Mr. Thatcher's client was the result of colusion, it being well known that Mr. Lispenasse was the broker of Mr. Navarro, one of the directors of the Manhattan Company, Mr. Shafer, on the part of the Manhattan Company, was astonished that Mr. Field was opposed to it, and feared that the company would be crushed between the opposing forces directed against it, although it deserved a better fate. Julien T. Davies, on whose motion Judge Van Hoesen granted the temporary hijunction, said there had been no collasion, but admitted that after the obtaining of the order, it had become improper for him to act further as attorney in the action. Judge Larremore granted an adjournment until to-merrow at 11 o'clock.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE BRANCHES.

DENVER, Col., July 6.-The Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company has contracted for the gradiles south of Denver, to the south fork of the Platte River on a water grade, and for the extension of the line from Deuver to Fairplay and the valley of the Arkansas River. A large force is being put on the work, which is to be pushed vigorously.

A MEETING POSTPONED.

CHICAGO, July 6 .- The meeting of the Southwestern Railway Association appointed for to-day ha been postponed indefinitely, owing to the inability of J. C. Gould, General Manager of the Wabash, to be present

MEETINGS OF TEACHERS.

St. Albans, Vt., July 6.-The session of the American Institute of Instruction opened this morning in the hall of the Academy Building; with a full attendance. Governor Roswell Farnham, of Vermont, de livered an address in behalf of the State of Vermont President Mowry delivered an able and interesting W. Patterson, Superintendent of Public Instruction in New-Hampshire, spoke on political education. He sketched a system of public education, and enlarged sketched a system of public education, and enlarged upon the necessity of political education and training in this Republic as the only safeguard against the final ascendency of benerant and unscripations politicians and "bosses" over intelligent and honest statesmanship.

Sararoga, N. Y., July 6.—The New-York State Teachers' Association opened to-day with a report of the Committee on the Methods of Education, read by Principal T. B. Palmer, of the Fredonia Normal School. This was discussed by Principal T. N. Beebe, of Canandalgua, Dr. Hoose, of Binghamton, Mr. Barker, of Binfialo, and Mr. Ross, of Sencea County, continued the discussion. An interesting paper on teachers' institutes and instruction was read by Superintendent C. F. Barnes, of Little Falls.

was read by Superintendent C. F. Barnes, of Little Falls.

President Laws, of Missouri University, being present, was invited to speak. Referring to the subject of institutes, he said it was one which had not attained a tooling in his State. In reply to a question he said, there are some 8,000 common schools and perhaps 12,000 teachers. There are about thirty academies, with various private schools, doing work intermediate between the common schools and the university. There are three special normal schools, which have been only about ten years in being. "Co-education" has existed thirteen years in his university, but not "identical education," a specific course being provided for the girls. The degree for them is entitled "Bachelor of Domestic Arts." One entire course in chemistry is devoted to the "chemistry of the household." They also have a special course devoted to physiology and bygiene. The common school system of Missouri has been copied from that of New-Yerk.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 6.—The State teachers of New-Jersey, met in annual convention this afternoon. Over 300 delegates were present. State Superintendent Apgar opened the session. To night the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher addressed the teachers.

EXCHANGING THE BONDS.

Washington, July 6 .- G. C. Buntz, of the Treasurer's Office, sailed from New-York to-day with a number of packages of stamped bonds for Europe. Ther have been \$104,284,650 coupon five per cent bonds re ceived at the Treasury Department to date for continuance at 3½ per cent. A number of packages containing large amounts of these bonds, which were forwarded previous to the 1st instant, have not yet been received.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 6.-Commander A. S. Crowninshield has been ordered to report as a member of an Advisory Board. Lieutenant-Commander William B. Hoff has been ordered to command the Portsmouth. Captain Belknap, in command of the United State steamer Alaska at Callao Bay, Pern, reports, under date of June 9, 1881, that the Lackawanna was at Juan Fernandez Island on May 5, en route to the Marquesas and other islands.

POISONED BY ICE-CREAM.

CHICAGO, July 6 .- The News has a dispatch from Des Moines saying two hundred persons were poisoned near Keota on the 4th inst. by ice-cream made Moderate Left and the Right supported the amendment, which was carried by a vote of 139 to 126 in spite of the strengons were which was carried by a vote of 139 to 126 in spite of the strengons opposition of Premier Ferry. The Chamber of Deputics will probably reject the amendment, which destroys the secular character of the bill.

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PRICE FOUR CENTS.

JOY IN THE CITY.

ELATED OVER THE HOPES OF RECOVERY. THE GREAT STRAIN ON MEN'S FEELINGS RELAXED BY THE CONTINUATION OF FAVORABLE SYMP-TOMS IN THE PRESIDENT'S CONDITION-BULLE-TINS S ILL. AGERLY WATCHED-NOT SO LARGE A CROWD AT THE FIFTH AVENUE-MEETINGS OF THANKSGIVING AND SYMPATHY.

The continuance of favorable symptoms in the President's condition added yesterday to the joy that prevails in this city at the prospect of his recovery. Men went about their business with more assurance than on the day before; but still the bulletin boards and the newspapers were scanned with auxious eyes, fearful lest there should be a recurrence of the unfavorable symptoms which have caused so much anxiety. Meetings of various organizations in this city and Brooklyn were held to give expression to the feelings of thankfulness and hope which pervade all classes. Dr. Hamilton expresses the hope that the assassin's bullet, having struck the rib, deflected and has taken a direction that would not seriously injure any of the vital organs.

GREAT RELIEF TO ALL HEARTS. THE STRAIN OF ANXIETY RELAXED-MEN MOST

HOPEFUL THAT THE PRESIDENT WILL RECOVER -DISPATCHES STILL AWAITED WITH EAGERNESS. Brighter faces were seen in the streets yesterday, and the general appearance of the city showed that the tense strain had to a great degree relaxed. The continuance of favorable news made Tuesday night the most restful that anxious multitudes have passed since the terrible tidings of the attempted assassination cam. And yesterday morning brought no dismal reports of strength failing and dangerous symptoms appearing in the small hours, but joyful accounts of undisturbed rest and improvement. A reaction of encouragement and exultation set in. Human nature could no longer bear the racking suspense and painful tension which all had undergone since that tragic Saturday morning.

"The crisis is passed," formed the common thought and expression as men learned in hotels, from bulle-tins and "extras" in the morning that good news still came from Washington. There was a smaller crowd at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and the telegraph office through the day. The increased feeling of confidence induced men after learning the morning news to devote themselves to the necessary cares of ousiness with lighter hearts. But that the deep undercurrent of sympathy and anxiety was as strong as ever was evident at every turn. The groups in the streets and in stores talked of the President's condition more than the business of the day. The most hurried passers-by paused at once before the little bulletins that were shown in windows here and there along Broadway. Down town the scenes at the bulletin heards of the newspapers were a striking proof of the depth of popular feeling. From early morning until late at night crowds stood studying the bulletins regardless of the scorehing heat, and only temporarily disturbed by showers of the afternoon. Every word in each dispatch was read and re-read, and as carefully serutinized as if some hidden meaning lay beneath. Men pored over the medical phraseology and the reports of pulse temperature and respiration with earnest faces, striving hard to decipher the true inwardness of tympanitis and peritonitis. But it could be readily seen that the President's symptoms were encouraging, and the faces before the bulletin boards lost the set, anxions look that has been so familiar in the streets for the last three days. Bofore The Evening Post bulletin, usually the busiest

fore The Ecening Post bulletin, usually the busiest and most hurried part of Broadway, the sidewalks on both sides were filled with crowds stretching into the street, and stages, carriages and wazons paused while their drivers learned the news.

There were similar scenes along Park-row and in Printing House Square. But the suspense which still existed was shown in the restless anxiety with which everyone demanded later news. The morning official bulletin was hardly out when there was a demand for the one to be issued at half-past I; and the appearance of this was fellowed by regret that there would be no further official interance until half-past 8, Still various unofficial dispatches relieved somewhat the anxiety of the public mind, and caused increased rejoicing from their uniformly encouraging purport. A little ripple of excitement was created in the afternoon by the objective of the same content of the same c ing purport. A little ripple of excitement was created in the afternoon by the photograph of the assassin, which was displayed on The Turgers bulletin board, headed, "The Wretch who Did It?" Men took a long look at the murderer's face and turned away muttering heree executions. The pictures of scenes in connection with the tragedy which appeared in illustrated papers made the news stands centres of interest through the day.

ANNIETY IN THE EVENTOR.

ANXIETY IN THE EVENING. When evening came, and with it a period of leisure from the avocations of the day, the multitude eemed to prefer to spend that leisure in places where news from Washington could be most readily obtained. There were perspiring crowds in the hot lobby of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and hundreds were standing on the sidewalks outside watching the bulletins of the stereopticon. There was a throng, too. at the telegraph office. A more cheerful feeling had succeeded, however, to the sharp suspense, and conidence in the President's recovery was freely ex-

From twilight until the 8:30 official report was issued sympathetic and anxious crowds watched the bulletin boards downtown. A spirit of checouragement and greater hope was evident, but all seemed to realize that the Chief Magistrate's life still hung on a slender chance. AT THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

There was no abatement in the interest at the Produce Exchange as to the condition of the President. The members watched the bulletius closely to learn the very latest news, and there was a strong and hopeful feeling of ultimate recovery. After the Exchange closed, President Parker was authorized by the members to send the following letter to Secretary Blaine:

retary Blaine: New-York Produce Exchange, New-York, July 6, 1881. To the Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, Wash-

To the Hon. James G. Blaine, secretary of Same, where region, D. C.
Sin: I desire, on behalf of our Exchange, to request that at the earliest proper occasion you will convey to President Gardied our warmest sympathy and our heartfelt wish that his complete recovery may soon take place. Our Exchange adjourned over Priday hast until vesterday, otherwise a meeting of the members would have been called to give expression to our unanimous feeling of sympathy with the President and indignation at the dastardly attempt to assassinate the Chief Executive of our country. Respectfully, your obedient servant.

Fourtest H. Parker, President.

FORMEST H. PARKER, President.

The Cotton Exchange resumed business yesterday, after a succession of holidays since Friday last, Great interest was manifested in regard to President Garfield's condition, and the latest information was posted on the bulletin. Ex-president Heutz and several other members suggested that should the President recover from his wounds the Governors of the States should issue a proclamation calling for a day of thanksgiving. Then, he thought, business would be voluntarily suspended, and the charches would have a larger attendance than ever before known.

The feeling of confidence which pervaded the Federal building Tuesday was apparent yesterday in a greater degree. Early in the day the following telegram was received:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1881.

To the Hon. H. G. Pranson, Postmaster, New York.

The Precident passed a quiet, restrut night, and says himself that he feels more refreshed this morning than at any time since saturday. Dr. Birs has just come from the room, and aunounces that his pulse is below 100. It is easy to be seen that Drs. Woodward and Blies, who remained during the night, are feeling very greatly encouraged. greatly encourag d.

TROMAS L. JAMES, POSIMASTER GENERAL Remarks having been made on the fact that Charles A. Bryan, an insurance agent of this city. had sent a post office money order to Guiteau for \$25. Mr. Bryan called on Postmaster Pearson yesterday morning and explained the whole trans-Guiteau had secured for the company which Mr. Bryan represents a risk, which proving to be a good one was accepted. For his services Guiteau was entitled to \$40. He had drawn \$5 at